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ENEMY SPEARHEADS FROM PARIS NEARING BORDER OF BELGIUM

Yanks Advance Into Vervins; Reich Repulsing Strong Attacks at Valence

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—East-moving Anglo-American spearheads far ahead of their lagging infantry forces increased their pressure yesterday against the detaching German forces and extending further their wide arc north, northeast and east of Paris stretching from the coast to the Meuse River approached the Belgium border particularly near Vervins.

American tank spearheads east of Paris yesterday pushed beyond Verdun into the Lorraine Basin. The American thrust in the direction of Verdun was carried forward by two groups each of six to eight divisions which after violent fighting and by sheer weight of number broke through the German lines in the Argonnes area. South of Verdun, the Americans established bridgeheads across the Meuse at three places.

Farther northwest of this new fighting center the American 3rd Army advanced across Rethel into the Vervins area. Portions of this group passed Montcornet toward the northwest aiming to threaten the communications of the German troops fighting between the Seine and Somme.

Enemy attacks on the Western Front are marked by unreflecting violence and wild thrusts. Their tank wedges which are driving northeastward and eastward with utter disregard of cost of lives are leaving far behind their advancing infantry forces against which German troops are inflicting annihilating blows.

Thrust Into Amiens

Although the enemy spearheads have advanced into the Amiens area, bitter battle was waged far west and south of this sector behind the advancing forces. Bitter fighting also occurred in the German bridgehead formed near Le Havre and in the forests south of Compiegne. Likewise, heavy fighting was waged in the Aisne sector far behind the probing enemy tank reconnoitering forces with the enemy infantry forces.

In view of the present situation, German detachment operations were increased. German commanders hold that it is not a question of holding ground but of frustrating the enemy outflanking and encirclement plans and to concentrate the arriving reserves outside of the enemy sphere of action. Thus as expected the enemy mechanized formations followed closely the detachment movements.

The American 3rd Army advancing on the right wing of the front pushed further northeast and drove tank spearheads into the Argonnes and the Verdun regions as well as in the area between Argonnes and Ardennes. Other portions of Lieutenant-General George S. Patton's Army fanned out northward between Ardennes and upper Oise. To the left the fighting is borne by the American 1st Army, the bulk of which is still way back in the region south of Compiegne where the German troops engaged them in the forests.

West of Oise, the British 2nd Army formed a new gravity center and driving their tank forces in a rapid advance to Amiens established a foothold on the northern bank of the Somme but a determined German counter-attack stopped their further advance northward. Infantry forces of this British army could not establish connection with the vanguard forces and encountered German resistance south of Sommes.

In Southern France, the German 19th Army continued fighting its way up the Rhone Valley despite strong enemy pressure in the Valence area where German rearguards are still warding off the advancing enemy formations.

Increasing pressure of the enemy to outflank with motorized formations in the area west of Rhone or push into the flank of the German detachment movement has hindered the German retreat but could not prevent it.

Cabinet Set for Diet Session

An Extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held from 3 p.m. Saturday to push preparations for the coming session of the 85th Extraordinary Diet scheduled to convene in a few days.

Bulgaria Closes Off Turkish Borderline; Reason Is Mystery

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 2.—The Balkan picture is still topsy-turvy this morning. Bulgaria, for some unexplained reason, has sealed off her frontier with Turkey, according to latest reports. One effect of this move will be to bar, for the time being, the exchange of Turkish and German diplomats which had been scheduled for today. Regarding this subject, an Ankara dispatch disclosed that the Turkish Foreign Office has decided to intern as of today, the 310 German diplomats and 150 German civilians who were awaiting exchange.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS EN MASSE

Bagrianoff Announces Decision To Quit—Armistice Talks With Anti-Axis Postponed

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 1.—Bulgarian Prime Minister Ivan Bagrianoff announced the resignation of his Cabinet over the Sofia radio today.

He declared that the Government had endeavored to avoid war with the Soviet Union and thus, had ordered the disarmament of all non-Bulgarian troops in Bulgarian territory and also commanded the withdrawal of Bulgarian occupation troops. The situation caused by these events had finally moved the Bulgarian Government to resign, he said.

Peace Talks Suspended

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—Official Bulgarian armistice talks have been suspended owing to the resignation of Bagrianoff's Cabinet, a Cairo dispatch said today.

The negotiations between the Bulgarian delegation and the American and British delegates are reported to have been postponed this evening upon the arrival of the news of the Cabinet resignation en bloc in Bulgaria, according to a Cairo dispatch.

Prior to the postponement of the conference, it is reported that the conversations which started yesterday with the arrival of the Bulgarian delegation in Cairo on August 31, were progressing satisfactorily.

Terms Viewed Unacceptable

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—According to certain information, the representative of the Bulgarian government is on his way to Cairo to receive the terms on which the anti-Axis is willing to arrive at an agreement with Bulgaria. Berlin political circles do not believe that this intermediary is vested with powers to accept the terms since it remains doubtful whether the Bagrianoff government itself is in a position to accept such terms.

German circles tend to this conception all the more since Bagrianoff's attempt to bring about a state of neutrality has been answered in the negative by the Soviets as well as by the Anglo-Saxons. While the diplomatic correspondent of the Times declared on the part of Britain that greedy and guilty Bulgaria could not so easily become neutral and that the terms prepared by the anti-Axis, including the Soviet Union, contained many demands to be imposed on Bulgaria, Moscow dropped its mask completely.

The very sharp attack which the diplomatic correspondent of the Tass agency directed against Bulgaria, saying that the Bulgarian government was playing a hypocritical game, that it was trying to blind its own people and the anti-Axis and had unscrupulously also betrayed the opposition in Sobranje, is, in the judgment of German political circles, an event of great importance.

Whereas, Moscow so far had kept up normal diplomatic relations with Sofia, the Soviets now claim that they must also decide the Bulgarian problem. The Tass attack against the Bulgarian government proves beyond doubt, German circles emphasize, that the Soviet Union wants to play a leading part throughout southeastern Europe. The statements by the diplomatic correspondent of the Tass agency are outspoken enough, it is said here in conclusion, and may be regarded as an overture for the terms which will be handed over to the representative of the Bulgarian government in Cairo.

REICH UNITS RETAKE EAST FRONT SECTOR IN SURPRISE ATTACK

Vast Area Seized in Opatov Region—British Thrusts on Italian Front Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—A surprise attack carried out by powerful German tank and grenadier formations against Soviet forces occupying the Opatov region in the big Vistula bend recaptured considerable ground and annihilated the the equivalent of at least two Soviet motorized formations.

The German attack against the Vistula bridgehead west of Anapol also completely eliminated the Soviet foothold there and annihilated the bulk of the Soviet 108th infantry division. Over 1,500 Soviets were captured and it is positively estimated that their casualties exceeded three times this figure.

In the region northeast of Warsaw, the Soviets under strong artillery fire and air support continued their attacks against the German vantage points on both sides of Rasemein. The battle raged till late in the evening, when all the Soviet attacks were repulsed with extremely heavy losses to the attackers.

Soviet attacks west of Bialystok were likewise smashed.

In the eastern and southern Carpathians, severe fighting for passes and road from Bistriza to Foscani continued with unabated fury yesterday. The Soviet forces pushing toward the Hungarian borders met grim resistance everywhere and were, as a rule, driven back into the mountain valleys by swift rapier-like thrusts.

Especially heavy fighting occurred in the region south of Ploesti and west of Buzau between Soviet forces which pushed into Valachei and German divisions which disengaged themselves into the Transylvania Alps. Time and again the Soviet formations were stopped by German rearguards offering stubborn resistance.

British Drives Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—In the hotly fought for Adriatic sector up to the highest peaks of the Etruscan mountains north of Sansepolcro, the right wing of the British 8th army continued its abortive break-through attempts throughout yesterday.

In these mountain valleys, enemy spearheads were checked and wiped out by fierce German defense fire while in the mountains to the east of the Urbino area, minor enemy attacks were easily repulsed.

At the same time British pressure was intensified in the foothills of the Apennine mountains where strong forces attempted to enlarge their dents after heavy artillery fire and air support. Wherever the British battalions succeeded in breaking into the German lines they were thrown back in counter-attacks. Fierce fighting is still going on for every valley and every mountain.

Focal point of the enemy attacks was in the sector along the coast and on the lower reaches of the Foglia where fighting has reached a peak of fury.

In this sector alone, the British threw into battle at least 100 tanks. They broke into the German lines at one point and then swinging westward tried to squeeze the German forces back to the coast, but the plan was thwarted by an immediate counter-attack and the dent was sealed off.

Altogether 63 British tanks were knocked out in yesterday's battle. Losses suffered by the attackers exceeded many times those of the defenders in spite of the enemy's material superiority.

On the southern outskirts of the beach resort of Pesaro, the British attacked seven times during the day but could not overcome the German troops who held their lines grimly and wiped out whole companies.

Pan-Arab Parley Set

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—In connection with the opening of the Pan-Arab conversations in the Antoniadis Palace in Alexandria on September 26, it was reliably learned through a Cairo dispatch that Syria will be represented by Saianallah el Djanr Ri Bey, Saiadallah E Slanr Ri Bey anl Djemil Mardam Bey; Lebanon by Wiad el Solh Bey, Riad el Solh Bey and Selim Takala; Iraq by Noui Ke Saind Pacha, Noui el Said Pacha; Arabia by Sheik Yassine; and Yemen by Ele Saiyed Hussein ele Nobai.

Land, Air Drives Pushed Smoothly By Japanese Forces on Continent

Both on the land and air, Japanese military operations on the continent, last week, continued smoothly. The new decisive drive launched by the Imperial Japanese Forces from the southern part of Kinhwa in Chekiang Province resulted, on August 27, in the capture of Lishui, the foremost U.S. advance air base and stronghold in the Chungking Third War Zone.

After reducing Hengyang the Japanese Forces in the Hunan area that have been preparing for the next operation are now relentlessly smashing the Chungking troops which have been massed in the area around Hengyang.

In the area west of Siang River, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, about 15 or 16 Chungking divisions are still active, against which, the Japanese Forces at the end of last month launched grand scale annihilative operations. This drive is now progressing satisfactorily.

East of the Siang River, another mopping-up offensive of the Japanese is now under way against the Chungking forces which had planned to recapture their lost positions. In the Anjen and Chaling sectors about five divisions belonging to the Chungking 20th and 44th Armies are active while in the Liling area two divisions of the Chungking's 72nd Army are operating.

After considerable silence, Japanese Units in the Chekiang area, suddenly, on August 22 commenced new offensive operations at a point south of Kinhwa. Speedily advancing, and clushing the enemy at every point, the Japanese completely occupied Lishui, the citadel of Chungking and American forces in Chekiang, only six days after the launching of their action, thus nullifying the Third War Zone. In the six-day offensive drive, more than 670 dead were found abandoned by the enemy. The Japanese Units are now advancing continuously.

Meanwhile, enother fresh annihilative operation was launched by the Japanese Forces in the Wuhan area. In an attempt to retake Hengyang, Chungking troops in the Fifth and Sixth War Zones, since the middle of last month, started counter-attacks. To recapture Ichang the main body of Chungking's 179th Division and a part of the 158th Division directed a thrust after August 21. The enemy troops which have been crushed by the Japanese in battle after battle have already sustained tremendous losses. After August 30, the Chungking Army lost more than 900 men, including killed and prisoners.

Approaching a point near Kingshan, 100 kilometers northwest of Hankow, the Chungking troops consisting of the temporarily-organized First Division were totally wiped out by the Japanese on August 24. Another Chungking unit, largely composed of the main body of the 122nd Division, have been readying for guerilla movement in the Sixth War Zone since August 19. The Japanese are now engaging in fierce annihilative battles.

Having planned to cut off the Peking-Hankow Railway, part of the Chungking 51st and 84th Armies went into action in the areas along the railway but their attempts were frustrated by the Japanese Units in forestalling attacks.

Day in and day out gigantic offensive and intercepting operations of the Japanese Army Air Forces in the China area are being carried out effectively. In the short period from August 25 to September 1 our Wild Eagles destroyed or set ablaze a total of more than 52 enemy planes in attacking the airfields in the Kanchow, Suichwan, Enshih, Kweilin, Tanchuk and other advanced bases of the China-based American air forces. In addition tremendous damage was inflicted upon the ground facilities at these airfields.

In eight days, from August 22, Japanese Air Units also shot down or damaged 41 enemy aircraft in the skies over various battlefields on the continent in intercepting the U.S. air arm formations.

With the dauntless offensive operations of the Japanese Air Forces ceaselessly directed in co-operation with the Land Units the action of the B-29 bombers with their base in India has been greatly restricted due to sustaining big losses. Although relying on the India-China air supply route all attempts of the anti-Axis air forces to cut off the southern traffic route are being frustrated by the determined Japanese air offensive.

Since on and around August 15, the anti-Axis forces have desperately been endeavoring to make counter-thrusts on the Nu River front under the protection of artillery and aerial assaults. But the Japanese Units in the Burma area have strongly secured their positions and are smashing the enemy at the various fronts, thereby frustrating the enemy plans to reopen the Ledo Road.

GALLUP POLL PROPHESIES F.D.R. WILL RETAIN POST

Says Roosevelt Will Remain President Unless Public Opinion Changes Before November

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 1.—Franklin D. Roosevelt will remain as President unless there is a change in public opinion between now and November, according to a Gallup Poll taken throughout the 48 states, declares a New York report.

Though the Gallup figures are based on civilian votes and do not include servicemen's choice, past experience has shown that a majority of the servicemen incline toward the Democratic Party. However, since all of the 28 "Roosevelt" states are democratic by only a precarious margin, a comparatively slight change in public attitude could swing the election in favor of the Republicans.

Republicans Rap F.D.R.

Domei

GENEVA, August 31.—The impending meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is called by the Republicans an election trick, writes the New York correspondent of the Daily Express, who said that if Roosevelt was meeting Churchill now, he was doing so not as a statesman but as a politician.

South England Shelled

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—German long-range guns since 1:53 a.m. today have been shelling the harbor towns on the southern English coast from Cap Gris Nez for nearly four hours firing more than 100 salvoes. Several towns were damaged and a number of casualties caused.

Soviets Not in Bucharest

Domei

BERLIN September 1.—Competent Berlin circles have not confirmed the enemy reports saying that Soviet troops penetrated Bucharest.

BRITISH PRESS ATTACKS U.S. POLICY IN ARGENTINA

Washington Trying to Extend Influence Over All South America, Says Economist

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 31.—Part of the British press met the U.S. State Department's recent blast against Argentina with a counter-blast, according to a recent article appearing in the Time magazine.

Alastair Forbes of the Daily Mail predicted that bullying Argentina would only increase her popularity among Latin American nations and that sanctions would simply damage the anti-Axis Powers.

Taking the same line, the Economist said that the British viewed America's policy in Argentina as an endeavor to extend Washington's influence from the northern part of South America to Cape Horn. The paper declared that gain must be counted against loss and that in this case, there would be an enormous loss for a very questionable gain.

The Argentine press briefly reprinted these reactions as proof that Britain and the United States would not unite in putting economic pressure upon Argentina.

A Latin American innocently asked, "Could it be that Argentina is being punished for standing up against the United States?" A distinguished South American diplomat and a long-standing friend of the United States declared: "During the last two years, the United States accomplished three miracles. First is the organization of war economy. Second, from a peaceful nation, America turned itself into the greatest military Power but the third and greatest miracle is that the United States has made Argentina almost popular in Latin America."

Envoy to Bangkok Leaving

Kumaichi Yamamoto, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, is scheduled to leave Tokyo Station at 9 a.m. Monday, for his new post.

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9 PLANES SMASHED AS FOE AT LIUCHOW, TANCHUK ATTACKED

Japanese Bombers, in Follow-Up Raids, Gain Signal Results Over Enemy Bases

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL ADVANCE BASE, September 1.—A Japanese Bomber Unit, following close on the heels of retreating enemy planes, succeeded in blasting a total of nine foe aircraft at Liuchow and Tanchuk airfields on the night of August 31.

The enemy, in recent days, has been resorting to persistent night attacks, sallying forth from his widely distributed bases, by relying on radio devices in the rear. The Japanese Forces are counteracting these enemy attacks by quick seizure of favorable opportunities and striking at the enemy in clever follow-up attacks.

On the night of August 31, the enemy planes attacked in several waves. Waiting until the last enemy bomber had unloaded its ineffective missiles and turned its course back to the base, the Japanese Bomber Unit immediately gave chase and advanced toward Liuchow.

Heavy storm clouds rolled darkly over the skies as the Japanese bombers neared their target. Stubbornly clinging to their course, the Japanese planes skirted the tops of the threatening clouds, which were pierced at times by streaks of lightning.

As the Japanese bombers zoomed over their objective, the enemy, unable to distinguish between friend and enemy planes, still kept the ground lights burning. Enemy fighter planes soon soared into the sky. Skillfully keeping clear of the enemy fighter, the Japanese pointed their noses downward in sure hit low-altitude attack on the enemy's airplane shelters.

Three large-sized enemy planes were set ablaze and two large-sized and two small-sized (not certain) were blasted, for a total of seven planes, of which two are not ascertained.

Another unit of Japanese bombers pushed on to Tanchuk despite the unfavorable weather conditions in the vicinity of Liuchow. Braving furious anti-air barrage of the enemy, the Japanese planes succeeded in setting ablaze two small-sized planes and in blasting and starting fires at three of the ground facilities.

Chungking Moves at Standstill

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—Regarding the Hunan war situation, the AP correspondent in Chungking reported as follows, according to a report received here:

"For over three weeks, the Chungking army's operations in the neighborhood of Ichang, which are aimed to restrain the dispatch of Japanese reinforcements to the Hunan front with the ultimate object of launching an offensive for controlling the entire Canton-Hankow Railway, have completely been at a standstill. Nobody thinks that the Chungking army, with its present force and equipment, is able to recapture Ichang. The Japanese Forces are launching an attack to the southwest of Hengyang where two picked divisions of Chiang Kai-shek's army are guarding the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, and the Japanese perhaps intend to eradicate Chungking's main interrupting forces. The Chungking military authorities, in a communique issued on August 31, stated that the Japanese army is advancing to the southwest of Hengyang, and in Hupeh Province, at a line eight to 10 kilometers northeast of Ichang, and that a battle is now being waged between the Japanese and Chungking troops. The Japanese Forces counter-attacking at Fuyang received further reinforcements and the fighting continued the whole day on August 29."

Admiral Takasu Succumbs

Admiral Shiro Takasu, a member of the Supreme War Council, passed away at 6:30 p.m. on Saturday, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 7 p.m. the same day. Navy funeral services for the late Admiral will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Pavilion from 1 to 2 p.m. on September 6 according to Shinto rites. Admiral Zengo Yoshida has been named chairman of the Funeral Committee.

Riots and Shooting Rife in Bucharest Under Communists

Domei

BUDAPEST, September 1.—Refugees arriving from Bucharest in the German lines declare that chaos has broken out in the city with bands of terrorists headed by Communists causing untold sufferings to the people. Shooting and riots are rampant, houses are being searched and innocent people arrested and murdered without reason. They state that Communist leaflets are distributed, Red flags are flying from many roofs and that the middle-class people are leaving the city and attempting to flee in a westerly direction.

RETALIATION ASKED IN PHILLIPS' ISSUE

Johnson Submits Resolution in Congress Demanding Expulsion of Campbell and Bajipai

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—Representative Calvin Johnson, Republican, today submitted a resolution to Congress advocating that the United States Government should take realiatory measures against the recent expulsion by the British Government of William Phillips, political adviser to the anti-Axis invasion forces, on the charge of criticizing Britain's India policy, it is reported from Washington.

Johnson is reported to have said: "Since the London Government has demanded Phillips' departure from London as 'persona non grata.' the Washington Government should naturally take retaliatory measures. The Government should demand, as the first step, the departure from America of Sir Ronald H. Campbell, British Minister to Washington, and Indian Agent-General Sir Girja Shankar Bajipai as 'persona non grata.'

"As Phillips has pointed out, London is solely responsible for all the troubles in India and, so long as Britain continues to maintain such policies toward India as she is taking at present, anti-Axis operations on the Indo-Burmese Border Front will be seriously hampered."

Meanwhile, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, apparently worried over the anti-British sentiment which has flared up in Washington political circles over the Phillips issue, made the following elusive statement today:

"I regret that the impression is spreading that Phillips' recall was effected due to British Government's demand. The London Government has never demanded any American envoy to quit England."

PREMIER KOISO INVITES SIX SENIOR STATESMEN

Ministers Yonai, Fujihara Also Attend; Discuss Various Subjects

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso invited six senior statemen, Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President of the Privy Council, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and Koki Hirota, all former Prime Ministers, to an informal chat at the Prime Minister's official residence at Saturday noon. The Government was represented by Prime Minister Koiso, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai. Navy Minister, and Ginjiro Fujihara, Minister of Munitions.

Partaking luncheon together, those present exchanged opinions on various matters and the meeting was brought to close at 2:50 p.m. This is the second meeting of the senior statesmen since the formation of the Koiso Cabinet, the first being held on August 1.

Bulgar Envoy Recalled

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—In view of the recent changes in the internal situation in France, the Bulgarian Minister to Vichy has been recalled home, it was announced by the Bulgarian Government yesterday, according to a Sofia dispatch.

Portuguese Council Meets

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—A Ministerial Council was held here last night with Premier Antonio Salazar in the chair. No official statement concerning the meeting was issued.

NIPPON UNITS REPEL 20 ENEMY BOMBERS OVER PILILU ISLAND

Eight Out of 140 Foe Planes Blasted in Kaimana Area In New Guinea

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 2.—Japanese Units on Pililu Island in the Palau Group, engaging in combat with 20-odd four-engined large enemy bombers that carried out a morning raid in more than 10 waves on August 31, succeeded in repulsing all of the raiders after inflicting heavy damage on three of the enemy planes.

A unit of 30-odd enemy fighter planes, yesterday, attacked Wotje Island in the Marshal Group. Quickly intercepting the enemy, Japanese Forces on the island put the attackers to rout.

8 Blasted at Kaimana
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 2.—Japanese Forces in the Kaimana area in New Guinea Island shot down two enemy planes and damaged six others on the morning of August 31 when about 140 medium-size and small enemy aircraft directed attacks against our positions there.

During daylight of August 31, a total of 15 anti-Axis fighter planes came attacking Menoekwari on the same island. Harried by the furious Japanese counter-attacks, the raiders failed to gain any results.

One enemy plane was shot down by Japanese Units yesterday afternoon when 40-odd B-24 bombers attacked Davao on Mindanao Island. The rest of the raiders were all repulsed.

For several hours from dawn of August 31, a number of four-engined enemy planes attacked Menado. in the Celebes. Japanese Forces counter-attacked and repulsed them in the ensuing combat.

Rabaul Raid Again Fails
Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, September 2.—A formation of about 40 medium-size and small anti-Axis planes carried out a daylight raid here on August 31 but were beaten off by the Japanese after losing one plane.

BLACK WIDOW FIGHTERS ACTIVE ON FRENCH FRONT

British Air Ministry Announces Details of New 30-Pound Incendiary Bomb

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 1.—The Headquarters of the Ninth American Air Force, according to a report in the Times of August 24, announced on August 22 that P-61 fighter planes, known as the Black Widow, operating from a base in France, were active in protecting the American ground forces in France.

The twin-engined P-61 is a fighter plane specially designed for night operations, the Times explains and is one of the largest fighter planes ever built in any country.

The plane is equipped with a 20-millimeter gun and carries a crew of three. It is 66 feet from wing tip to wing tip and measures 49 feet in length.

British Using New Bomb

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—In announcing details of the new super incendiary bomb which has already been used over Germany, the British Air and Production Ministries declared that its falling speed was adjustable, according to the August 23 issue of the London Times.

The announcement said:

"The power of the new incendiary bomb has already been proved in the several raids on German industrial zones. It weighs about 30 pounds and is 21 inches long with a diameter of five and a half inches. The explosive is made from a chemical mixture of methane and gasoline and the speed of its descent can be adjusted. When it catches fire, it emits a flame 15 feet long and two feet wide and burns for two minutes."

Gandhi, Jinnah Meeting

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—The meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, to discuss the Pakistan question which was delayed by Jinnah's illness has now been fixed for September 9 in Bombay, according to a Wardha dispatch.

REICH WILL DECIDE DESTINY OF EUROPE

Germans Push Ahead With Firm Belief That They Are Fighting for Just Cause

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—Germany is fighting the present war for recognition as a great power in Europe, and she will brook interference neither with her development nor her existence. History and geography decree that Germany shall live in the heart of Europe and be, and remain, indissolubly connected with Europe's fortune or misfortune. Germany, therefore, more than any other country, must fulfil Europe's destiny. For this reason the German people are entering the sixth year of war, not only as Germans but as Europeans with the firm conviction that they are giving everything to a cause which, gauged by human and divine measures, they feel to be just. Thus declared Karl Megerle, diplomatic correspondent of the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung, in a recent issue of the paper.

Mr. Megerle continued:

"At the end of the fifth, and the beginning of the sixth year of war it can be seen that politically and geographically the war is coming back to these problems from which it started. It was first kindled in Poland. When England and France entered the war, they did not consider the inviolability and security of Poland. If they had done so Britain would still have to stand by her guarantee and defend Poland against the Soviet Union. The new principles of the British foreign policy allowed the whole of Eastern Europe to fall into the hands of the Soviet Union, Britain restricting herself to playing a similar role in Western Europe.

"Poland was left to her fate. There was no longer any doubt that Britain as well as the United States were informing all small countries within the Soviet sphere of influence, as decided at Teheran, that they must come to an agreement and understanding with the Soviet Union since the Anglo-American interests would not permit small states to stand in the way of their relations with the Soviets.

"The Poles learned a bitter lesson when they fought against the Germans. As partisans and rebels, as formations within the Red Army and as auxiliaries of the Anglo-American forces in Italy, they fought desperately for the cause of the enemy. Today it can be seen that all this zeal has not benefitted the Poles. The endless negotiations of the Polish exiled government with Moscow was a surrender to fate.

"Rumania also is about to share the fate of Poland. She was one of the countries which had Britain's guarantees which, however, did not prevent the Soviet Union from occupying Bessarabia and North Bukovina in the midst of peace. Under Marshal Ion Antonescu, the Rumanian people reacted to this attack as a proud nation should.

"For three years Rumania fought bravely and successfully. It was only though betrayal that the present sad fate overtook her. Anglo-American help was nowhere to be seen. The decisions arrived at in Moscow and at Teheran, that the Soviets should have a free hand in East and Central Europe, were being carried out. The so-called 'security' conference of Dumbarton Oaks served only to hide this imperialism. Apart from this, no other decisions were arrived at but suggestions were prepared for the study and acceptance of the governments concerned.' In the meanwhile, each participant in the conference was trying to secure as much as possible for himself. Unless Germany can defend the center of Europe until the crisis can be passed safely, Europe will become a virtual victim.

"Europe enjoyed a period of peace and relative security after the campaign of 1939 and 1940 and after the front had been pushed forward—far into the Soviet territory. On account of the numerical and material superiority of the enemy, sufficiently large territories have since fallen into his hands. Chaos is now prevailing in all these areas, and plundering, acts of violence, denunciation and political disputes are the order of the day. If the plans for the future as outlined by the enemies of Germany and Europe were to be added, it would be thus: Chaos instead of justice, security and peace."

Reich Paper Merged

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—In accordance with the total national mobilization of the German Government, the newspaper Berliner Boersen-Zeitung will cease to appear as an independent publication as from August 31 during the duration of the war and will be amalgamated with the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung from September 1. Besides this, all the theaters in the country have been closed from today.

U.S. Solon Demands Britain Should Give Bermuda to America

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 1.—Senator Kenneth McKeller, Tennessee Democrat, declared last week that Britain should grant the United States permanent possession of Bermuda stating that "if we made a demand on Britain for these islands, I am convinced that she would not hesitate for in two great wars, we have been more than generous to Britain," the Washington correspondent of the Daily Express reported, according to a Washington dispatch.

24 MEN SELECTED TO AID DIET WORK

Government Announces Names Of Parliamentary Vice-Ministers and Councillors

The Government has appointed 24 parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors for the 12 ministries, it was disclosed on September 1.

The newly-appointed parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors, of whom 19 have been chosen from among the members of the House of Representatives and five from among the members of the House of Peers, are, respectively;

Baron Masayuki Matsuda, member of the Upper House, and Kunio Morishita, member of the Lower House, for the Foreign Office;

Yuki Takechi and Yonesuke Sato, both members of the Lower House, for the Home Ministry;

Sankuro Ogasawara and Hidekichi Tamura, both members of the Lower House, for the Finance Ministry;

Major-General Viscount Rikutaro Oshima, member of the Upper House, and Yoshiaki Yorimitsu, member of the Lower House, for the War Ministry;

Masaki Kishida, Lower House member, and Toshio Nakano, Upper House member, for the Navy Ministry;

Kazuo Nakai, of the Lower House, and Count Muneyoshi Tokugawa, of the Upper House, for the Justice Ministry;

Tatehiko Imai, of the Lower House, and Viscount Michiharu Mishima, of the Upper House, for the Education Ministry;

Hiroshi Nakaigawa and Motoharu Baba, both Lower House member, for the Welfare Ministry;

Rikuro Shinohara and Toshinori Nakanishi, both Lower House members, for the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry;

Kuranosuke Koyama and Takaichi Nagano, both Lower House members, for the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry;

Mitsuzo Matsumura and Umekichi Nakamura, both Lower House members, for the Munitions Ministry; and

Fusanosuke Maeda and Tokuo Nanjo, both Lower House members, for the Transportation and Communications Ministry.

Big Results Expected

The restoration of the system of parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors, which has been suspended since the time of the second Konoye Cabinet, is for the purpose of establishing a closer contact between the Government and the Imperial Diet and thus to bring the nation's cooperative will into play in the more vigorous and smooth execution of wartime administrative policies.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, at the request of Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, took the most part in the job of choosing these officials and, with a complete accord of opinion reached between the Association and the Government as to the line-up, the list of the selected M.P.'s was submitted to Friday's Cabinet meeting and approved.

The new parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors assembled at the Prime Minister's official residence at 5 p.m. the same day and were formally handed their writs of appointment. Later, they conferred on the principles along which to carry out their tasks.

Among the 19 members of the Lower House who have been nominated parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors, nine are former members of the now defunct Minseito Party, eight former members of the now defunct Seiyukai Party and the remaining two of other parties, all dissolved.

Of the five Upper House members, three belong to the Kenyukai, one to the Kosei-kai and the remaining one is a member of the Koyu Club.

The feature of the new appointments is the fact that for the Ministries which are closely related with economic affairs, such as the Finance, Munitions and Transportation and Communications, members of the Lower House who are all acknowledged authorities on financial administration have been chosen. Mr. Ogasawara, Mr. Matsumura and Mr. Maeda who have been appointed Parliamentary Vice-Ministers, respectively, for the Finance, Munitions and Transportation and Communications Ministeries are members of the Political Affairs Investigation Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

CURTIN IS BLAMED FOR LACK OF COAL

Australian Government Not Firm Enough in Dealing With Strikers, Says Menzies

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 31.—The Australian Parliament is debating a censure motion against the Government for its mishandling of the problem caused by the coal shortage in the country, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Opening the debate this afternoon, Opposition Leader Robert Menzies, said that the Government had not been sufficiently firm in dealing with the minority of miners who were causing industrial troubles. He said that in New South Wales, where about six-sevenths of the total coal mined in Australia is produced, the output during the first half of this year was 343,000 tons less than that for the same period last year.

After dealing with various industrial trouble in the coal industry, Menzies continued, "The malcontents must be removed promptly and permanently. They must be taught that discipline is not inconsistent with free democracy. Mechanization of the mines must be given first priority. New members must be brought into the industry. Absentees must be prosecuted and if they default a second time they must be removed from the industry. No doubt, 95 per cent of the miners are decent and patriotic citizens but they cannot be acquitted of the charge of lacking the moral courage to suppress or ignore the stupid minority."

In reply, Prime Minister John Curtin said that everything possible was being done to overcome the lag in production of coal especially by developing open cut mining. It was true that Australia was not getting enough coal to meet wartime needs. It amounted to at least 1,200,000 tons a month but other anti-Axis countries had the same problem. However, production in New South Wales this week has been highly satisfactory. It it could be kept up the record of 12,230,000 tons achieved in 1942 would be exceeded.

Curtin gave the assurance that the full force of the law would be used against absentees and trouble-makers in industry and that if he could find any labor for working in the mines other than members of the Coal Miners' Federation, he would use that labor or else resign his place as head of the Government.

Walk-Outs Hinder Production

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 31.—Continuous strikes in New South Wales coal mines are beginning to imperil the very core of Australia's armament production, the Times correspondent reported from Canberra today, disclosing that coal allocations for industry have already been cut by 20 per cent.

To offset this critical situation and to prevent further biting into the dwindling reserves, allocations will henceforth be made from the viewpoint of the actual war-value importance of the respective industries, he said. Already strict bans have been placed on special trains for sports meetings.

At the same time, the correspondent noted, strikes are assuming political character. Prime Minister John Curtin has informed the Railway Workers Union that the Government is ceasing deliberations on the draft bill for miners' old age pension. All these measures, however, are solving the problem of stepping up production, the correspondent said.

U.S. COAL MINERS STRIKE

17 Pits in Pennsylvania Closed; Roosevelt May Intervene

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—Four additional coal mine strikes broke out in the strike wave which has hit the central Pennsylvania coal fields bringing the total of pits closed to 17, according to a New York dispatch.

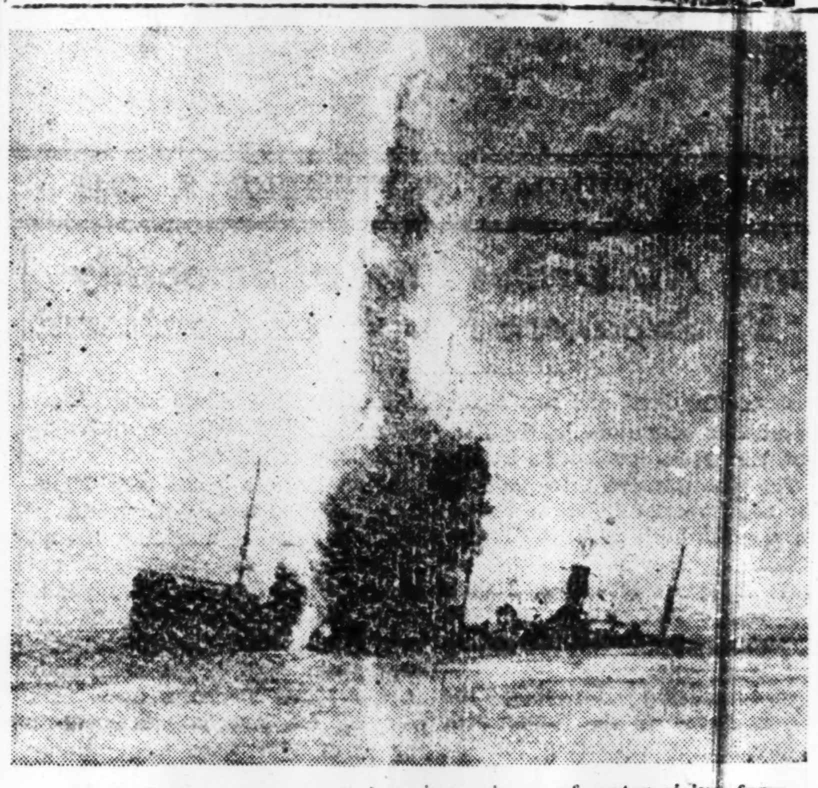
While pickets on foot and in automobiles patrolled the gates of the coal mines, all efforts of the War Labor Broad were disregarded by the union officials. Intervention by President Roosevelt is expected soon.

De Gaullists Nab Frenchmen

Domei

MADRID, August 31.—Subsequent to the fall of Paris, De Gaullist authorities arrested many pro-German Frenchmen among whom are the former Education Minister, former Mayor of Paris, Chief of the Foreign Section of the newspaper, Le Matin, and the former Mayor of Bordeaux, reported the Spanish News agency today.

Final Blow Delivered



A deafening roar . . . a heaving column of water rising from the ship's side . . . . attests to the unerring marksmanship of the Imperial Navy submarine.

Enemy Vessel Blasted to Watery Doom By Nippon Submarine in Indian Ocean

By H. MIKURI

Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN OCEAN BASE, September 2.—The brilliant sea activities of a Japanese submarine which returned to XX base on a certain day in April, after causing havoc to enemy shipping during its cruise through the vast waters of the Indian Ocean, thence to the coast of Arabia and from there to the coast of Africa, are partly revealed in the following story recorded by a member of the crew:

"XX day of XX month. Assigned to the duy of severing the enemy's supply line in the Indian Ocean, our submarine quietly cruised the waters west of a certain island. At 3 p.m. we suddenly espied the black hull of an enemy ship 70 degrees to the right.

"Six days before, we had sighted a 7,000-ton enemy freighter loaded to capacity. Jubilant over the prospect of such good prey, we released a number of torpedoes and were on the verge of launching the last, lethal shot into the enemy when one of the anti-Axis scout ships discovered us and we were forced to submerge, much to our vexation and reluctance.

"Therefore, our Commander was determined that this time we should do a thorough job. 'Enemy ship sighted. Pursue immediately.' The order rang out clearly through the length of our ship. The engines roared into full action and everyone prepared for the chase.

"'Will attack about 7 p.m. The ship is an enemy tanker of 7,000 tons,' came the Commander's gruff voice. It was no wonder that the entire crew jumped with joy; they had been brooding gloomily over the loss of their previous prey. With the whole crew busy at top speed, the distance between us and the enemy narrowed.

"The order came through to shoot. The torpedoes shot through the water with a determined 'swish.'

"'Hit!' All the engines were stopped and ecstasy swept the ship. We could almost see the confusion on the enemy ship as various noises were caught by our sound detector.

"Fires started in the stern and amidship of the enemy tanker. Soon the stern began to go down, but the ship would not capsize or sink. Evidently the enemy's fire extinguishing efforts had been effective, for the force of the fire also started to die down.

"'Rush floating operations and commence shooting!' the young gunner's voice rang out firmly and distinctly.

"Our ship rose boldly to the surface and the guns immediately trained on the tanker. Shot after shot tore gaping holes in the tanker's side. But a tanker has tremendous floating ability, and although the oil which this one carried gushed out of the hold to be replaced by sea water, still, the ship would not sink.

"A gun in the bow of the enemy ship began action. There was no time to be lost. Our Commander, a man of decisive action, shouted orders for the release of another torpedo.

"With a pleasant tremor the torpedo shot into the water, leaving in its wake a streak of foam clearly marking its passage. Deep into the tanker's side it tore its way. The final shot had been beautifully aimed. Soon a column of water several score feet high spurted up and loud detonations followed in rapid succession. Huge balls of flame shot upward as if to scorch the dusky sky. The hull of the tanker split in two and the stern sank immediately. The bow swung drunkenly in the air for a second and then also disappeared in a swirl of splashing water.

"A few minutes later, only a huge eddy marked the spot where the huge bulk of the enemy tanker had been."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 1

In northern France, our troops under strong enemy pressure have disengaged themselves further to the northeast in the direction of the Somme. The enemy took Amiens after hard fighting, whence he drove further northeastward and northward and counter-attacks are under way, while strong enemy pressure from the Laon-Rethel area continues in the northern direction.

Driving eastward from the Chalons-sur-Marne area, the enemy pierced the southern part of the Argonne mountains and is approaching the Maas on a wide front. Particularly heavy fighting occurred in the Verdun area which was evacuated by our troops in the afternoon hours.

Brest is exposed to incessant heavy enemy shelling after the first enemy big scale attack failed and renewed attacks on our forefield positions were frustrated. Particularly grim battles were fought on the Armorigue Peninsula.

The garrison of the naval battery Cecembre which is puting up an excellent fight is continuing to block the entrance of St. Malo harbor in the face of almost uninterrupted enemy shelling in which one enemy battleship also participated.

In the Rhone Valley, heavy defensive fighting of our rearguards continues in the Valence sector.

In Belgium and northern France, 1,950 terrorists were eliminated in the fighting from August 10 to 20.

Retaliation fire on London is continued.

On the Adriatic coast, our troops throughout the day were engaged in defensive fighting against strong enemy attacks. Although the enemy succeeded in achieving slight dents in our front, he has been unable pierce our positions and local dents were sealed off with 51 enemy tanks knocked out.

On the Eastern Front, the Soviet summer offensive between the eastern Carpathians and the Gulf of Finland has been checked. During the last few days, all enemy attempts to make strong thrusts have been frustrated by our infantry and successful counter-blows of our tank formations. In this fighting, more than 4,200 enemy tanks as well as about 5,000 guns were destroyed and over 13,000 prisoners were taken.

In the southern and eastern Carpathians, German and Hungarian formations yesterday smashed numerous Soviet attacks, some of which were supported by tanks.

In the Vistula bridgehead and west of Baranov, our troops thrust deep into the enemy positions while to the west of Annapol, the Soviet bridgehead on the western bank of the Vistula was smashed. The Soviet 106th Rifle Division stationed there was completely wiped out in this fighting.

To the northeast of Warsaw as well as between the Bug and the Narev, renewed Soviet attacks supported by tanks and battleplanes collapsed.

In Esthonia, our grenadiers in the woods northwest of Dorpat threw one enemy force back southward across the Em rivulet. The Soviets lost 56 aircraft in aerial combats and through Luftwaffe A.A.-guns on the Eastern Front yesterday. Lieutenant Schall, pilot in a fighter squadron, shot down 1[illegible] Soviet aircraft yesterday, thus bringing the total of his air victories to 106.

In the battle against the Anglo-American supply fleet, our Navy and Luftwaffe sank 45 freighters and transports totaling 262,500 tons during August. An additional 28 enemy ships aggregating 226,000 tons were damaged by torpedo and bomb hits, some of them heavily and the sinking of many of these ships is certain. The enemy warships sunk include one auxiliary aircraft carrier, two cruisers, 23 destroyers, two corvettes, two submarines, 13 E-boats, one motor gun-boat and 11 escorting vessels. Damaged were two enemy battleships, five heavy or light cruisers, 14 destroyers, one corvette, three torpedo boats and six E-boats.

Enemy aircraft last night bombed northwestern and western Germany.

U.S. IS TIGHTENING GRIP ON CHUNGKING

Stilwell Employing Chiang Troops Against Japan Regardless of Losses

By Y. SEKI

Of the Military Press Corps

NORTH BURMA FRONT, August 29.—It is for the ultimate object of opening the India-China supply routs, to strengthen his military bases, and to secure the power to control Chungking militarily and economically, that Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, is desperately continuing operations in the mountains and swamps of North Burma in the present rainy season despite the enormous losses suffered by the American-trained Chungking troops under his command.

These Chungking troops are powerful units equipped with arms brought over from the United States and possess newly-organized mechanized corps which the Chungking army never had before. They are all supervised by United States Army officers.

Even with three divisions of the American-Trained troops, however, the operations have proved unsatisfactory and Stilwell brought the 14th and 50th Divisions from the Yunan Expeditionary Army, and included them in the forces under his command. With these five divisions, he is deperately fighting to open the India-China supply route.

This offensive directed by Stilwell is being made at Chungking's expense with American officers treating the Chungking forces as though they were mere material in carrying out their reckless desk plan in utter disregard of damage to the Chungking forces. In this manner, the American control of Chungking is being gradually accomplished. The enemy has made very slow progress and it was only in the first part of August that it reached Myitkyina. This slow advance shows how heavy were the casualties suffered by the enemy forces.

Undiscouraged by losses, however, the United States planned to Americanize the entire Chungking army and started first with the 15 divisions of the Yunnan Expeditionary Army. General Chen Cheng, Commander of the Yunnan Expeditionary Army strongly opposed the entrance of the American influence into the Chungking Army. But General Chen Cheng was removed by Chiang Kai-shek, and General Wei Li-Huang was appointed as his successor. Consequently, the Yunnan Expeditionary army has bowed to the United States, and its complete Americanization has commenced, its entire control now being in the hands of the United States army.

This result has encouraged Stilwell to extend his operations to various fronts on the Hankow-Canton railway line where the Chungking forces are suffering repeated defeats at the hands of the Japanese Forces. Chiang Kai-shek who has now become a tool of the United States is said to be trying to pacify those generals opposed to the spreading of U.S. influence. Also the followers of Lung Yun, who might be called the King of Yunnan, are strongly against the American influence.

The United States is trying to fight Japan, at the expense of the Chungking forces and utilizing the rich man power resources of Chungking and strengthening its military bases by opening the Ledo route. But the Japanese Forces are destroying the plan of the United States and strengthening the defense of Burma to keep her safe from American invasion.

1,868 ENEMY AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN BY GERMANS

Big Toll Taken During August In Aerial Combats and by Anti-Aircraft Guns

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—The Anglo-Americans lost a total of 1,868 planes in aerial combats and through Luftwaffe anti-aircraft guns over the European Front during August.

The figure does not take into account the planes shot down by the army anti-aircraft defense and the German navy which includes 847 planes destroyed over France, Holland and Belgium, 798 over Reich territory and 223 over Italy and southeastern Europe. The enemy lost some 10,000 airmen in these attacks, the United States losses alone being 1,300 planes.

It was also announced that German troops during heavy defense battles on the Eastern Front destroyed or captured over 4,200 Soviet tanks, over 5,000 guns and about 13,000 prisoners during August.

Economic Crisis Seen In Occupied France By Swiss Journal

Domei

GENEVA, August 31.—There will be a catastrophic economic crisis in the parts of France occupied by the British and Americans, reports the Tribune de Geneve from Lyons. The interruption of connection with Germany is depriving the French factories of raw materials and orders so that tremendous unemployment is threatening.

Press Comments

Saturday, September 2

WOMEN'S EFFICIENCY IN LABOR

MAINICHI—The advance of women into new vocational fields has gradually quickened in tempo. For example, there are now conductresses of government electric trains as well as women truck drivers. These and similar jobs are being filled by women without difficulty, in fact most competently. It is also reported that mobilized girl students are excellent workers on night shifts at aircraft factories.

All these instances characterize the recent trend in the field of female labor and clearly show the fact that Japanese women are able to undertake almost any kind of work. But when we come to think of it, there is nothing surprising about this. In contrast to American and British housewives, who are said to reach the limit of their capability when they have three children to bring up, the Japanese women are doing a far better job. Also the work being done recently by Japanese women in the farming villages may be termed the most efficient in the world.

The mistake has been that this efficiency in the field of labor of Japanese women has not been clearly recognized. Under such old-fashioned terms as "frail" and "delicate," the latent powers of our girls had been overlooked.

With the labor efficiency of Japanese women clearly recognized, in order to give it full play the system of education for girls must be fundamentally revised. For the time being, however, the most urgent requirement is to give our female workers spiritual training and guidance. Work as such is to be respected, and especially under the present circumstances, nothing is of greater importance than working with all one's heart and strength. Once this spirit is awakened it will become the motive force whereby the labor efficiency of Japanese women will be displayed to the full.

GREEK EXILE REGIME QUITS

Cabinet Said Disagreed on Papandrou's Part With Churchill

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—Sophocles Venizelos, Vice-Prime Minister of the exile Greek Government, with several members of his Cabinet, resigned on August 30, according to a Cairo report. The reasons for his action have not yet been published.

The assertion is made by observers that the resignations were the result of a clash of opinion among members of the Cabinet on the agreement which Prime Minister George Papandrou had entered into with Britain following his recent meeting with Prime Minister Churchill in Rome.

Reds Active in Sofia

Domei

SOFIA, September 1.—Communist street demonstrations are reported from various places here and the police have arrested several persons.

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REICH SIMPLIFIES MAKING OF LONG-DISTANCE ARMS

Head of V-1 Corps Says Sure Hits Can Be Scored From Normandy or Other Area

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—The manufacture and equipment of the German army's long-distance weapons have been greatly simplified and the transfer of their bases have also become possible at any time, the commander of the German V-1 corps declared yesterday.

He also stated that direct hits by the dynamite meteors could be scored on enemy objectives whether they be discharged from Normandy or from the interior of the continent.

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—While Anglo-American forces are penetrating deeper into French territory where they presume the launching sites of the dreaded German V-1 are situated, German authorities today issued the statement that the V-1's are not restricted to stationary launching bases but they are adjustable to mobile warfare.

The authorities stressed that pill-boxes and dugouts which the enemy surmised were the launching sites have already been cleared of all equipment. What the invasion forces found were only empty casings. Nowhere were they able to seize the whole apparatus and the secret of the German weapon, the statement pointed out.

CROAT CHIEF OF STATE RESHUFFLES CABINET

Shifts Made in War and Interior Posts; Army Commander Relieved

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—Dr. Ante Pavelitch, Chief of State of Croatia, has reshuffled his Cabinet, whereby four major posts were changed, it was officially announced today, according to an Agram dispatch.

Those relieved of their post were Dr. Mladen Lorkovich, Minister of Interior; Ante Vokich, Minister of War; Dr. Milutin Jurchich, Director of the Board for Public Order and Security; and Dr. Jesip Vragovich, Chief of Police of Agram.

New appointments included Colonel Doctor Mate Prkovich as Minister of Interior; Vice-Admiral Steinfel, Minister of War; Dr. Jesip Rumandzich, Minister of Transport (formerly belonged to War Ministry); Colonel Erich Lisak, Director of the Board of Public Order and Security; and Ivan Kirin, Chief of Police of Agram.

Lieutenant-General Chanich was also relieved of his duty as Commander-in-Chief of the Croat armed forces. This post will be held by the War Minister in his capacity of Vice-Admiral.

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FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR IBRAHIM

Many Friends and Followers Attend Last Rites for Mohammedan Leader Saturday

Funeral services for the late Imam Ibud tu Rashid Ibrahim, religious leader and an ardent exponent of Pan-Asianism, were held Saturday at 2:15 p.m. at the Tokyo Mosque in Shibuya in the presence of sorrowing friends and followers including many Japanese, chief among the latter being Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, President of the Moslem School in Tokyo.

A short eulogy was made by Ameen Islami, Imam of the Tokyo Mosque, which was followed by a prayer in which all joined. The reading of another eulogy by Lieutenant-General Shioden brought the services to a close.

It will be recalled that the venerable leader of the Mohammedans in East Asia celebrated his 95th birthday on May 19 this year at the same Mosque in which the funeral services were held Saturday. During the four score or more years of his life in which the late Imam was actively occupied, he did everything possible to bolster understanding and friendship between all Mohammedans and the Japanese. That he was successful in his lifework is attested to by the many friends he made during his sojourn of over 30 years in Japan.

Among the many wreaths which surrounded the bier were those from the War Minister, the Navy Minister and the Foreign Minister, and among the bouquets those from the Dai Nippon Moslem Association and the Tokyo Islam Society.

The late leader was without kin in Japan but leaves to mourn his passing away numerous friends and fellow Mohammedans. His remains will be interred in the Tama Cemetery in Tokyo.

Cable Briefs

WILLKIE TURNING FARMER

Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential candidate evidently fosters fond hopes of becoming a Hoosier farmer once he feels ready to retire from politics. He has just purchased 160 acres of land out in Indiana which he intends to devote to agriculture.

CO-EDS OUTNUMBER MEN

The acute shortage of manpower made life anything but rosy for "Betty Co-ed" on the campus of the University of Georgia. The 113 co-eds of the graduating class of this university had but 23 men to accompany them when they went to receive their sheepskins during the recent commencement exercises. Under the circumstances the men apparently found it safer to stick together, for one half majored in science while the other half majored in agriculture.

U.S. ACCIDENTS MOUNT

Battlefields are not the only place where Old Man Death is being kept busy, it seems. Traffic accidents are claiming a high toll of lives in America in spite of the shortage of gasoline and tires due to war restrictions. According to the reports of the National Safety Council in Chicago, the U.S. traffic deaths in July totaled 1,707 as against 1,790 in July last year. Though the death toll for the first 7 months of 1944 was 12,620 or 8 per cent above the 11,680 for the same period last year, it was still 38 per cent below that of 1941.

LABOR SHORTAGE ACUTE

The ever-increasing number of calls for more and more workers is giving the officials of the U.S. Manpower Commission a chronic headache. Industries in the San Francisco region alone are in dire need of 25,000 more workers immediately. Though this is no time to be choosy when the long-suffering officials are already scouring the "bottom of the bin" the majority of the industries are sending out S.O.S. calls for high-skilled labor.

NEUTRALITY IS VIOLATED

The crash of a British courier plane in Sweden recently disclosed another serious violation of the neutrality proclaimed by Sweden. This courier plane was carrying Norwegian soldiers from Sweden to Britain with the consent of the Swedish authorities. Such a concession to one of the belligerent countries is a serious infringement of neutrality.

Reich Holding Exhibition

An exhibition on Wartime Germany will be held at the Daimaru Department Store, Shinsai-bashi, Minami-ku, Osaka, from September 7 to September 11 under the auspices of the Kinki branch of the Central Imperial Army Headquarters and the German Embassy of Tokyo. About 250 works in connection with activities of the German people during wartimee will be on display.

Last Rites for Pan-Asia Advocate

The Tokyo Mosque in Shibuya was the thronging place for friends and followers on Saturday afternoon when funeral services were observed for the late Imam Ibud tu Rashid Ibrahim, noted religious leader and exponent of Pan-Asianism, who passed away on Thursday at the ripe age of 95. Shown above are the many attendants at the rites gathered around the draped casket holding the remains of the beloved Islamic leader.

Theory of Racial Social State Of Germany Is Fully Explained

Editor's Note: This is the fifth instalment of Mrs. Seiko Shinohara's prize-winning essay "Japan-German Cooperation in the War Against America and Britain" which was submitted in the essay contest sponsored by the Nippon-German Cultural Society and supported by the Board of Information and other organizations interested in the promotion of closer relations between Nippon and the Reich.

The theory of society based on the German principle of personality is after all the morality of brotherhood love of the German mystics, a morality that regulates individuals as brothers and as children of God. Thus, it is quite different from any system of morality based on the principle of utilitarianism, which links individuals horizontally and regulates them in accordance with the objective reasonableness of economic society.

We have the terms "social policy" and "social state." The very existence of such words testifies to the intensity of the struggle the German people in those days made in order to realize the subjectivity of social rationality, transfusing all their feelings into the word "society." It was after their bitter experience with struggles among the school of history and upholders of social policy and the theory of valuation in their land, that the German people were able to achieve the theory of a racial social state resting on the principle of leadership by the German National Socialist Party.

The individualism based on quantity as distinguished from quality, is a principle of contradiction. It aims at an extension of its domain horizontally. Thus the principles of equality and race are its guiding ideas. Under it objective society is formed by contract among men who are especially related. The personality in such a community is an abstraction in which there is no unity. It is nothing but the cast of a play in the literary sense of the term within the fold of the community. The concrete individual is left outside the body. Where such individuality is at work there can be no suggestion of corporal body which is entirely personal. Moreover, there is difficulty in the whole getting itself subjectivized with a will to knit itself closely together as the result of the objectivization and splitting up of the personality amidst the working of a partial and secondary relation of society.

In the case of the Romanticists they were under the necessity of upholding their cultural idea by direct reliance on faith in a universal God like that of Christianity for the reason that political and social unity in Germany had yet to be completed. This is the reason why they failed to have a clear vision of their community as a racial corporal body. This idea was substantiated by the "Blood and Earth" of the German National Socialist Party. Thus, a real principle of a racial corporate body came to be established in Germany.

With regard to the "Blood and Earth" theory, there is no warrant in regarding it as being based on the principle of race and having an element of exclusiveness in it. It only linked the inner part of the whole body with the sentiment of racial life that is inherent in the German spirit. In this sense, it represented a return to the original German spirit.

Even the tendency of the idea of the German National Socialists toward being anti-Christian cannot be thought a revolt against the spirit of Christianity. As Christianity was brought by Luther into the life of an individual, so it was made by Fuehrer Hitler a part of the life of a race. This was made possible by the growth of racial consciousness in Germany. Thus the principle of the self-regulation of a racial personality was established. The Reformation brought a new light to the individual. Similarly the idea of the German National Socialists made possible a culture based on a self-regulating race as the subject.

It is a mistake to consider the totalitarianism of the German National Socialist Party in terms of that static class body which was a feature of medieval times in reference to the organization of class bodies by the principle of leadership.

The object of the German National Socialist Party is not a whole which engorges the individuals that constitute it, but a moving whole that will grow from the state in which every member of the German nation, giving full play to his inherent self-regulated personality, will be thorough in the training of his individuality and strive for the realization of the German idea of culture. It is a whole, each unit of which considers itself a symbol for God under the leadership of an individual (Fuehrer Hitler) who is a symbol for the entire body. It is not an expedient necessitated by political conditions. That it is rooted deep in the German spirit will be seen by any one if he remembers the principles of Lebnitz and Goethe, especially the ideal state described by Goethe in the Wanderjahre Wilhelm Maister.

How is it, then, that there has been general harmony under individualism, which is a principle of contradiction? The reason is that it has been able to go hand in hand with the ethics of objective rationality such as laissez-faire and utilitarianism, an ethics which may be called a heteronomous totalitalianism, which makes it possible for harmony to come of its own accord if individualism like that based on the principle of equality is left to take its own course. We admit that so long as economic society permitted such objective and natural harmony, the individualism grounded on the principle of contradiction could produce a greater practical effect than the German principle based on personality in setting various forces of such society free from the restrictions put upon them from outside. Thus the world came to look at Western Europe as a socially advanced area. But the state that made possible the general harmony of a heteronomous and objective character was not a lasting affair.

The conditions in our day are such that one can no longer hope for such harmony. We are under the necessity of reconstructing whatever corporal body we have autonomously and subjectively according to the principle of totalitarianism. This has yet to be realized in Western Europe, where the people are unable to take up the principle of totalitarianism because of their attachment for their brand of individualism. Such is the present state of Western European civilization.

What is worse is that the sense of racial life is lacking among the people in that part of Europe. They are not capable of anything greater than racial self-conceit. They lack anything positive in the way of a cultural idea to support them as national groups. In this way, Western Europe is still unable to free itself from the bondage of the Enlightenment of the 18th century and its objective civilization, whether as a principle of an individual or of a group, which has ceased to be a cultural idea.

Since the 19th century the world has been in an era of subjective culture, with Germany in the van of the movement. Unfortunately for the world, this new culture failed to produce its full fruits during the last century because of social, economic, and political turmoil, the general lack of the idea of race, and the very limitations of the principle of subjectivity. In this way the 20th century was to start with a world in commotion and lacking faith in itself, where action was for action's sake and where there was a deluge of cultural criticisms.

From this impossible state of things the world was saved by the Germans with their cultural principle of a racial social state, a principle which was established by the German National Socialist Party after a bitter struggle. There is promise of a great future for the culture of the German people. It is a mistake to say that it is a puppet in the hands of an objective capitalism. The Anglo-Saxons, instead of occupying themselves with the creation of a new cultural idea, are showing themselves exclusively concerned with their ambition to dominate the world, relying on their technique and on their material power. It is patent that the German principle of totalitarianism is the enemy of individual freedom. Such a view reveals a wrong faith in its holders in the principle of personal freedom of the past. It should be understood that it is democracy based on the principle of freedom, a principle of equality and calculation, rather than totalitarianism, that presses upon the freedom of the personality.

The civilization of Western Europe which has lost its positive cultural idea is groping in the dark and decaying in France. Among the Anglo-Saxons it has turned into a civilization which will threaten the culture of the world with destruction unless the Anglo-Saxons are frustrated in time in their wild schemes.

We see on the battlefield of Europe a death struggle going on between the centripetal power of the subjective culture of Germany which is based on life, and the centrifugal power of the material civilization of Western Europe.

The culture of Europe has hitherto been able to maintain its character as a human culture resting on the centripetal axis provided by the German principle of subjectivity. If the civilization of Western Europe loses the centripetal power based on life, it is bound to pass under the control of Americanism and Bolshevism.

I have not yet dealt with these two civilizations. In a word they are the destinations of all European civilizations in the event of their detachment from the centripetal power based on life which is the ancestral home of the human soul. It is no wonder that German should be representing the present war as a cultural war for the protection of European culture.

Quits Newspaper Post

Tahei Takamiya, president of the Keijo Nippo Shimbun, organ of the Government-General of Chosen, has resigned from his post for personal reason.

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CHOU BARES FACTS OF TRIP TO NIPPON

Says Wang's Health Is Satisfactory; Impressed by Nippon's War Efforts

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 31.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, who is recuperating from an illness in Japan, is sure to achieve a swifter improvement in health with the first breath of autumn, said Chou Fo-hai, acting President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister, in a statement he made today about his trip to Japan. Mr. Chou arrived here yesterday.

Mr. Chou declared that the Cabinet change in Japan would not produce the slighest effect on the relationship of Japan to China, adding that the loan contract concluded between the Bank of Japan and the Central Reserve Bank of China is proof of the determination of the National Government to sustain the policy of maintaining the value of Central Reserve Bank notes in relation to yen currency at the present level.

Mr. Chou's statement was in substance as follows:

"My visit to Japan was informal. It had in the main the double purpose of inquiring after the health of President Wang and of recuperating from my own illness.

"The condition of the President is exceedingly satisfactory, and I have a belief that he will improve with greater rapidity than before with the first breath of autumn.

"At the time I landed in Japan the new Cabinet had just come into existence. I availed myself of the opportunity of the Cabinet change to call on the new Japanese Ministers and those whom they had replaced, and on many men of importance in public and private life in Japan for the purpose of exchanging views with them.

"The men of importance I saw were almost without exception old acquaintances of mine.

"For this reason we could be quite unreserved in the exchanges between us. The effect of what I was led to understand in these talks was that the induction of the new Cabinet would not involve the slightest alteration in the relationship of Japan to China and that the Japanese Government will continue in a more intensified manner its already established policy as regards China.

"I took the occasion to observe conditions in Japan, and as I watched the officials and people extending their efforts under the structure devised to enable the nation to meet all the needs of the decisive phase of the War of Greater East Asia I felt I had a profound sense of respect for the Japanese people.

"I have noted that there have been abroad in Shanghai and elsewhere rumors of a possible alteration in the basic rate of exchange between Central Reserve Bank notes and Japanese currency.

"I would like to state with all the authority I have that such a change is not within the domain of practicality and that it is the policy of the National Government and at the same time the Japanese Government to maintain the present rate.

"This matter of the relative value of Central Reserve Bank notes was one of the topics of conversation between Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and myself and between Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, and myself. All the Japanese leaders led me to understand very clearly that under any circumstances the Japanese Government will keep in being the established rate of exchange between the yen and Central Reserve Bank notes.

"A loan contract involving ¥400,000,000 has just been concluded between the Bank of Japan and the Central Reserve Bank of China. This is proof of the determination of the National Government to do all it can to strengthen the position of Central Reserve Bank notes and to maintain the present value of Central Reserve Bank notes in relation to Japanese currency."

Imperial Gift of Wine Sent Admiral Takasu; Condition Said Grave

His Majesty the Emperor, upon hearing of the serious illness of Admiral Shiro Takasu, graciously dispatched an Imperial messenger, bearing the Imperial gift of wine, at 9:50 a.m. Friday to the Navy Hospital at Tsukiji. Admiral Takasu, who has been receiving treatment at the hospital attached to the Navy Medical Hospital at Tsukiji, fell into a critical condition on Friday night. Admiral Takasu had been very active in the various war areas in the South before he returned home recently on account of illness.

LOSS OF LISHUI SAID BIG BLOW TO ENEMY

Adjoining Advance Air Bases Have Now Lost Their Strategic Value

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 31.—Commenting on the recent occupation of Lishui, the advance base of the China-based American air force in Chekiang Province, Lieutenant-Colonel Isao Izubuchi, Japanese military spokesman, declared yesterday that the loss of this important enemy air outpost has deprived the other enemy air bases adjoining Lishui, including the Kienow airfield, of their strategic value.

Since Lishui used to be one of the most vital advance bases for the China-based American air force, the spokesman said, its loss is a severe blow to the enemy who, not long ago, lost another of its strongholds, Hengyang.

Reminding the press of the uninterrupted bombing raids which the Japanese have been carrying on against the enemy air bases at Lingling, Enshih, Liangshan and Chihkiang for some time past, the spokesman observed that the recent reduction by the Japanese of the American air force's advance bases one after another has visibly horrified the enemy and that, on the other hand, activities of the enemy marauders have become more pronouncedly active of late especially in the peace zones. This, he said, is an indication of the enemy's final, fretful endeavor to offset his setback.

The spokesman further pointed out that the enemy has been giving much publicity to these attacks on pacified zones to impress the world as if good war results had been achieved but that the falsity of the enemy propaganda was laid bare by the futile "experiment" of blind bombing which was carried out on Shanghai some time ago.

The United States, continued Lieutenant-Colonel Izubuchi, has been using this tactics of spreading false propaganda in its dealings with Chungking with regard to military and economical as well as political affairs.

Pointing out that the Americans have always made it their favorite rule to further their own interests at the sacrifice of the Chinese, the spokesman declared that with the American air force losing its bases one after another and being driven back into the hinterland day by day, it will not be long before Chungking will lose its confidence in the China-based U.S. air force.

HYAKUTAKE MADE PRIVY COUNCILLOR

Former Grand Chamberlain Fills Vacancy Caused by Promotion of Admiral Suzuki

The appointment of Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, former Grand Chamberlain, as Privy Councillor was announced on Friday. Admiral Hyakutake is to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Admiral Kantaro Suzuki to President of the Privy Council.

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso had been seeking a proper candidate for Privy Councillor, and as Admiral Hyakutake was decided as the most suitable man, he reported the matter to the Throne on Friday and an Imperial sanction was obtained, and the ceremony of installation was held in the Imperial Palace the same afternoon, with Prime Minister Koiso attending.

Admiral Hyakutake hails from Saga Prefecture and is 72 years old. In 1892, he was graduated from the Naval Academy, and later from the Naval Staff College. In 1928, he was promoted to Admiral. During this period, he was stationed in Germany and Australia as a naval attache, and assumed such posts as the captain of the warships Iwate and Haruna, Chief-of-Staff of the Second Fleet, Commander of the Training Squadron, Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebo Naval Station, and Supreme War Councillor. In 1928, he was put on the reserve list. In the Russo-Japanese War, he rendered meritorious services and was conferred the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite. In November, 1936, he was appointed Grand Chamberlain as successor to Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, and had since then served close to the Throne for nearly eight years, discharging the heavy responsibility successfully. Due to advanced age, he retired from this post on August 29, to be succeeded by Admiral Hisanori Fujita.

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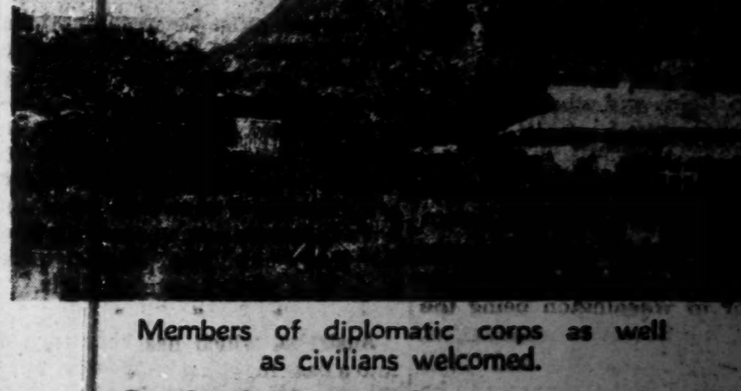

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1944

The Dumbarton Oaks Conversations

As in all similar anti-Axis conferences in the past, the professed aim of the conversations at Dumbarton Oaks among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union is a lofty one. Representatives of the three nations have gathered this time, in this United States-sponsored conference, to discuss the problem of post-war security. But also like similar conferences, this one too has more to do with Anglo-American propaganda and plot-hatching than with a truly serious study of the problem to be explored.

It is noteworthy, however, that the delegates of the participating nations seem to have agreed on one point. In their speeches, all have stressed the necessity of armed force for maintaining world peace, with the view that whatever new structure they might create for this purpose they must not repeat the mistake of the League of Nations which had no provisions for the exercise of force to back up its sanctions. This advocacy can only mean that the big Powers, possessing powerful military forces, will actually have complete control over such a structure. It is because of this that the conversations are being viewed with alarm by the lesser nations of the anti-Axis camp.

It is also this point that was taken up by Thomas Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, when he characterized the maneuverings of the United States and Britain as action which will lead to "the rankest form of imperialism." Dewey's opposition caused some confusion among State Department officials and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, hastily assured the anti-Axis world that the meeting was only an informal affair and that a formal conference of all the members of the anti-Axis camp would be convened some time this autumn. Even should such a conference be held, however, it is clear from the past record that the lesser anti-Axis nations will be called together merely to give their meek approval. Meanwhile, reports show that there are others besides Dewey in the United States who are voicing opposition to the points advocated at the conference.

Of the conference itself, Hull has told his friend, Arthur Krock of the New York Times, that there is no serious difference of views among the delegates to the conference regarding the main issues involved. It may be supposed, however, that Britain, which usually follows the United States in all important international affairs, merely wishes to utilize the conference to sound out the views of the Soviet Union regarding various European problems. It must be extremely difficult to fathom the Soviet views concerning the issues before the conference, for the Soviet Union has been pursuing military and political policies often wholly independent of the Anglo-Americans. The Soviet Union also has not been very enthusiastic over the conference, which is fundamentally different from the Teheran, Cairo and other past conferences inasmuch as it has no tangible problem to tackle, the issue being highly in the abstract. Soviet lack of enthusiasm is shown by the fact that no special delegation has been sent, the Soviet Ambassador to Washington being the head of the Soviet representation.

Although Roosevelt and Hull have stressed that the power to be exercised by the leading anti-Axis nations is to be temporary in nature and although they have asserted that no aggressive designs are entertained by these nations, some United States leaders have been voicing misgivings regarding Soviet designs. They say that the Soviet Union harbors the intention of absorbing the Baltic States, Bessarabia and a part of Poland and is ready to demand free passage through the Kiel Canal and the Dardanelles. These same United States leaders point out that the United States plan for post-war reconstruction does not oppose these Soviet aspirations.

While these United States leaders are obviously opposed to any Soviet expansion and are using the inability of the United States and Britain to guarantee that such a Soviet expansion will not take place as their grounds for attack against the conference, other of their colleagues have become ardent advocates of open United States imperialism. As examples may be pointed out Thomas Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and Kenneth McKellar, Tennessee Democrat, who have been making loud demands that the United States acquire all islands in the Pacific and Caribbean, including those belonging to her allies.

Though only a passage of time will bring out more clearly the true significance, if any, of the latest Washington conversations, it is only too natural that no just, workable plan for post-war reconstruction or security will come about from the United States plan, based as it is on purely selfish motives. Further, there is no reason to suppose that a nation concerned only with its own prosperity after the war will ever willingly adopt any plan for the common prosperity and happiness of all nations.

My portion of the best in this world will come from your hands: such was your promise.

Therefore your light glistens in my tears.

I fear to be led by others lest I miss you waiting in some road corner to be my guide.

I walk my own wilful way till my very folly tempts you to my door.

For I have your promise that my portion of the best in this world will come from your hands.

(From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore)

A Year Ago Today
September 3, 1943

Composite war results scored by Imperial Forces for August in the Solomons reveal that the enemy has been dealt a severe blow. The Japanese Forces sank 19 enemy transports, severely damaged two and wrecked 11 other transports; sank one cruiser, severely damaged three and wrecked three others; sank two light-cruisers or large destroyers; sank three destroyers, severely damaged three, and wrecked five others; sank 12 torpedo-boats, severely damaged two and wrecked seven others; sank 28 and wrecked 16 landing barges; sunk one and wrecked two tug-boats; and sank five other vessels. The Imperial Forces also shot down 271 and wrecked 21 enemy aircraft.

* * *

The Paraguayan Foreign Office today issued a statement opposing Colombia's proposal for a conference on peace problems of the Latin American countries which have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. The Paraguayan communique said that it opposed to the holding of such a conference which does not include all South American countries as participants because it will form blocs of nations within South America, and stated that all Latin American countries, whether belligerent or not, should join the peace conference with the same attitude.

* * *

The Portuguese Government has mobilized 10,000 army and navy reserves within the past ten days as a precautionary measure.

* * *

Anti-Axis planes dropped numerous large and small bombs on the central residential quarters in Paris from a high altitude early this morning. Up to the present it is learned that 100 persons were killed and 200 injured.

* * *

American casualties resulting from illness outnumber those incapacitated in battle by two to one, especially on the South Pacific front, according to United States Army Surgeon General, Major-General Norman T. Kirk. He stated that over 14,000 army casualties have been flown out from base hospitals to Australia and for every wounded soldier there have been two cases of malaria.

* * *

Australia, which has been turned into a base for counter-offensive operations against Japan in the Pacific battle zone, is supplying the requirements of the officers and men of the American expeditionary force in Australia. Thus the manpower and material resources of Australia are seen in an alarming state of exhaustion. There are increasing indications that the people of Australia are finding it more difficult every day to maintain life as a nation.

INDIA'S SECOND ILLUSION

Hull's Statement 'Freedom for All Nations' Blasted

(From The Times Week, Shanghai)

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, explaining the foreign policy of America at a press conference a while ago declared that it consisted in aiding all nations in their efforts to secure freedom. This statement has stirred up public opinion in Britain and given rise to much controversy between the United States and Britain.

Both these nations had proselytized with great ardour that this war was a "war to safeguard Democratic freedom." Mr. Hull's commitment was perfectly in accordance with this tenet and insofar as this was so it contained no element of surprise. Consequently it would seem strange that it should have caused any conflict of views between the two countries. The fact is that there is a serious gap between what they conceive as their real war aims which they are careful not to disclose, and their avowed war aims, as it has become increasingly clear to rest of the world. Thus it can easily be seen why the Americans and British should now be wrangling over the Hull statement.

"It is our aim to aid all nations in their efforts to secure freedom" Mr. Hull has said. By "all nations," is India included? That is the crucial question. Britain has no intention in the least to give freedom to India. On the contrary, she is doing her best to shackle India further, whether by persecution and oppression or by fraudulent compromise and cajolery. This is because it is obvious to her that the moment India became free, the British Empire would collapse and Britain would be reduced to a third-class Power. But India has risen in a struggle for independence in spite of British gunfire and prisons and has already set up her own Provisional Government of Azad Hind, organized her own army and is actually engaged in hostilities with British imperialism. What, then, was the motive of the American Secretary of State in choosing such a moment to declare that freedom was to be given "all nations?" Did Mr. Hull mean that the United States intended to betray her own ally and to aid the Indian National Army to triumph over its enemy, Britain? Is it not unreasonable, in the circumstance, that the British people should have been aroused over Mr. Hull's words to question America so sharply?

U.S. Embarrassed

It seems that Washington has been sorely embarrassed by the turn the situation has taken. Mr. Hull, of course, merely stated the prescribed formula, in a prescribed way. It is quite likely that he had no ulterior motive. In fact, he takes no particular interest in the matter of liberating the Indian people. He is more likely to be interested in acknowledging the British rule over India so as to perpetuate the ill-fame of Britain as oppressor of India while the United States enjoys all the economic advantages accruing from the exploitation of India. This, of course, he could not declare in so many words. Had he prefaced his statement with the reservation that India was not included in the phrase: "all nations," the United States would have irritrievably lost face before the various backward nations. He had no choice, therefore, but to maintain stolid silence against the onslaughts of the indignant British.

Craftily enough, however, he has not neglected to work upon British newspaper correspondents to act as his spokesmen. The report of a Reuters correspondent at Washington with the legend: "according to an authoritative source" tells the tale. It said: "Mr. Hull's statement was not concerned with any one nation in particular." That is to say, the American foreign policy enunciated by Mr. Hull referred to only the abstract principles involved and was not concerned with the concrete affairs of the world. Again, the report said: "Mr. Hull was well aware of the difficulties and complexity of the Indian situation and had no desire to make any comment likely to increase the complications." In other words, the United States will turn the other way while the British deal with the Indians as they see fit. Thus the American foreign policy aimed at aiding all nations to secure their freedom has transformed itself overnight into one of conniving with the British in the latter's efforts to crush the freedom of India. This change, of course, is only superficial, since the latter had ever been the covert but real policy of the United States which she had been enforcing. The presence of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell behind the Indian National Army seeking an opportunity to fall upon it most eloquently bespeaks the American mind.

Surely no Indian, at this juncture, reposes any hope in the possibility of Britain yielding freedom to India. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said: "Britain will cling to her Empire even if she should fall on account of it." British actions in the current war have been ample testimony. There is utterly no hope that Britain would repent and so relinquish her hold on the brightest gem in the British Crown. And yet it seems that there are not entirely absent some Indians who are entertaining the futile notion that the United States might step in and make Britain free India. Such misguided persons should derive a lesson from the controversy waged between the United States and Britain over the Hull statement. In order that India may regain her independence and freedom, those Indians who are being so cleverly led astray by this second illusion should awaken from the evil trance.

America's Selfish Democracy

War for Independence Instigated by Wealthy Leaders To Protect Own Interests Against Royal Decrees

By GIICHI FUJIYAMA

Part I

On the occasion of the enforcement of the conscription system in America in October, 1940, President Roosevelt declared: "When the founders of our country laid the cornerstone of American democracy, every American citizen took up arms and knew how to use them. Now that we are exposed to the menace of an alien invasion, we must take up arms for the defense of our national spirit with the same firm resolution as that shown by our forefathers. It is the duty of the American people today to do their best to ensure freedom and justice for the coming generation." President Wilson appealed to his people in much the same vein when he stated at the time of the first World War: "It is dreadful to see the nation involved in a most tragic and cruel war, but for the defense of democracy which we have always held dearest to our hearts, we must fight by all means." The British naval attache in Washington who did much to bring America into the first World War stated in a memorandum submitted to his Government that a slogan was needed to get the Americans into the war and that President Wilson showed his appreciation of this need when he asserted that America was "fighting to make the world safe for democracy." The idealism of Wilson to democratize the world was, however, defeated at Versailles by Clemenceau and Lloyd George by their crafty maneuverings. Moreover, when the post-war reaction set in, America was precipitated from the "permanent prosperity" of the Hoover regime into the "permanent depression" which shook the American political and economic organizations to their foundations. Despite this bitter experience, the American people allowed themselves to be dragged into another war, not only to shed their own blood but to embroil the whole world in the hostilities. This cannot be explained on the sole ground of the traditional enthusiasm for democracy.

Migration to America

The tale of the Mayflower which, after a two months' difficult voyage across the Atlantic, arrived at Plymouth in 1620, is clothed with a mythic solemnity in the history of America. The Pilgrim Fathers went to America in quest of religious freedom which had been denied them in England by King James I. Thus, New England where they settled is regarded as the spring-head of America's national spirit. But were these Pilgrim Fathers and many Protestants who migrated to America in the sixteen thirties believers in democracy which recognizes freedom in others? These adherents of Calvinism discriminate against men of other faiths. The Regulations for the Control of Churches adopted at Cambridge in 1649 called upon the custodians of churches to test the fitness of persons before admitting them into their folds, for, it was claimed, that God had willed that the doors of Christian churches should not be widely opened to admit all, good or evil. It is, therefore, small wonder that these Puritans regarded democracy as the meanest and worst of all forms of government, as John Winthorp described it.

The Puritan idea of looking upon themselves as the elect formed the kernel of the American national spirit. The "America first" principle is traceable to this spirit, as is also their conceit that their duty is the salvation of the world. The racial discrimination manifest in the immigration law is also attributable to this historical belief.

In the eyes of the Puritans the Indians were not worthy to be redeemed. The perishing of many Indians due to pestilence prior to their landing at Plymouth was taken by the Pilgrim Fathers to be the work of Christ to make room for His chosen people. The Americans believe that they can commit the worst crimes with impunity in the name of God. In his autobiography, Benjamin Franklin states that to practice virtues is beneficial to those who practice them. Thus it appears that they need not practice virtues if they find no benefit accruing therefrom. As one prominent feature of American national traits is often mentioned the fact that they confuse "self-interest" with "morality," which bears witness to the highly hypocritical nature of the American people, but they themselves fail to notice any inconsistency in their conduct. America's aim in the present war is to secure domination over the world, but they view it in the light of a world crusade, fancying that the domination by the elect means the salvation of the world and the destruction of evils.

Lacks National Symbol

America lacks a national symbol to inspire the unity of the nation and the successive leaders have constantly felt the necessity of one. The establishing of New England which began at Plymouth Rock was prompted by the desire to gain religious freedom from the oppression of the Stuarts, for the establishment of rule by their own churches in opposition to the Church of England. Their object was by no means to establish what they call the democratic form of government, and yet the fact remains that the Pilgrim Fathers are revered as apostles of freedom and liberty.

Due to the great distance separating the new Continent from England and to the religious recalcitrance, spiritual ties with England had already been weakened when independence was declared by the American colony in 1776, and this tendency had been accentuated both by the attitude of indifference by the Stuarts and by the development of mercantilism in England.

It was not the American populace clamoring for freedom but a few self-seeking rich merchants and big landowners who raised strong opposition when, after the Seven Years War, England attempted to make her colonies bear part of the war expenditure. The Boston Tea incident which marked the beginning of the Revolution was the result of the instigation of ignorant people by these few leaders. What they originally desired was simply the establishment of the so-called home rule—colonial self-government at most—by which to secure a decisive voice in their interests. The masses stirred up by them were, however, given a new objective by Thomas Paine's "Common Sense," and began to move with irresistible force in the direction of independence. Faced by this situation, many of these leaders betrayed the "rebels" and fled to England. The American "rebels" were, of course, impelled by their leaders' propaganda about Britain's tyrannical rule into participation in the War of Independence, but another cause of their resentment was the widening gulf between the rich and poor, a phenomenon which was already manifest in Boston and other cities. In this sense, it was a form of a class revolution. They wanted to improve their living through independence. Another factor was the attitude of the so-called frontier inhabitants.

Some colonists in the new continent settled in seaboard cities and proceeded to build up social and economic organizations analogous to those prevailing in England, while others, larger in number, moved further and further westward in quest of new land and wealth, combatting wilderness and Indians as they went. In frontier regions, living an absolutely free life, they found all social bonds with the Old World severed. Anybody could associate with his neighbors on an equal footing, provided he earned his living by cultivating land. The laws to which they were amenable were of their own making. If necessary, therefore, they could abolish them whenever it suited them. They naturally found it unbearable to be restrained in any way by the Acts of British Parliament or by the King's decrees. They were also very resentful of the attitude of rich people in seaboard cities who monopolized profits by speculation in land and other transactions. The War of Independence supplied an outlet for pent-up grievances against despotic authority and relentless money power. Needless to say, the revolutionary leaders exploited this mood of the populace to the utmost. Samuel Adams, the demagogue of the time, and his comrades were keenly alive to the necessity of a democratic slogan for the purpose of creating the desired sentiment among the populace, as James Adams writes in his famous book "Epic of America."

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

Obstinacy and contradiction are like a paper kite: they are only kept up so long as you pull against them.

* * *

He who employs his passion only can make no use of his reason.—Cicero.

CAPTURE OF HENGYANG BIG BLOW TO ENEMY

City Was Vital Base for Launching Air Attack on Japan

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The latest developments in the War of Greater East Asia have ushered in a stage of increasing gravity and severity both for Japan and the enemy. Two vital points clearly stand out in the existing situation. The first is the change brought about in the Pacific War situation by the enemy's advance into the Mariana group; and the other is the new and decisive turn of military affairs on the Chinese mainland consequent upon the brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Japanese Forces recently against the combined forces of Chungking and the United States.

As the result of their advance the American forces have come to confront the impregnable, or what may be termed East Asia defense line, extending from the Japanese mainland to the Chinese continent where the enemy must be prepared to meet severe counter-offensives by the East Asiatic peoples centering around the undaunted Japanese race. These counter-attacks will come from the intense and instinctive desire of the East Asiatic peoples to defend their territories against the foreign aggressors. With the immovable determination of the 100,000,000 Japanese to uphold the sacred national polity of the Empire, the enemy will face the most severe opposition they have ever experienced in their history.

On the other hand, the Imperial Forces operating on the Chinese mainland are fighting in an arena where they have never been beaten in a single engagement and where they are thoroughly accustomed to the land layout. This means that the enemy operations in the Pacific will not be able to cope with the speed of our military campaign on the Asiatic continent.

General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in southwestern Pacific, has declared that unless the Japanese land forces are beaten on the Chinese mainland it would be impossible to bring Japan to submission. He thus expressed his fear of the great prowess of our forces on the Chinese mainland. Some American war leaders disagree with the views of MacArthur and advocate a naval advance toward the Japanese mainland, but they will find out the truth of his opinion if their navy should attempt to approach near our mainland.

The brilliant and astonishing victories scored by the Imperial Forces in China may be held as symbolical of our ultimate victory in the present war. The recent Japanese campaign which began in the Honan plains in North China on April 18 this year and culminated in the fall of Hengyang in Hunan Province on August 8, thereby precipitating a grave crisis for both the American and Chungking forces is of unprecedented significance.

Gain Big War Results

It was on May 27 that the Japanese Forces began their operations in the Hunan area and to advance south along the banks of the Siang River for eleven weeks during which they came to dominate the eastern half of this province, annihilating the main forces of the army of the Ninth War Zone as well as those of the Third and Sixth War Zones wherever possible. At the end of the Honan campaign, our Forces had accounted for 66,468 enemy war dead and 27,447 enemy officers and men taken prisoner. War trophies included 335 guns of various calibers, 1,505 heavy and light machine-guns, and 13,666 rifles. We also shot down, destroyed or set ablaze a total of 869 enemy aircraft.

Especially brilliant was the Japanese victory at Hengyang which was taken in six weeks, during which the main strength of the 30 divisions belonging to the Ninth and Sixth War Zones were annihilated. Our final attack on the city lasted little more than 80 hours at the end of which the Chungking commander, General Fang Hsien-chueh, together with the chief of staff and four divisional commanders as well as 13,300 officers and men surrendered unconditionally. The repercussions of this victory on the United States forces and the Chungking regime has been great.

Hengyang has been a vital strategic point for the Chungking and American forces in the southeastern part of China. Moreover, Hunan Province, with this city as the center, has been a great granary for the Chungking regime. The United States naval forces under the command of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz had planned the city to be the chief point of connection between the United States land forces in China and their naval forces in operating against the mainland of Japan. It is because of this strategic importance that Chungking, with the aid of the United States, had placed several scores of the best equipped army divisions there. Hengyang also had been utilized as an important relay point in sending supplies to American advance air posts at Suichwan, Kienow and Yushan and to other bases in the southeastern part of China.

In other words, Hengyang has been the most vital and indispensable intermediary point between the enemy air bases in the interior of China and their outposts. It will be recalled that the enemy's air attacks on our southern communications line had been carried out from the three air bases at Suichwan, Kienow and Yushan. The American plan of a severe and large-scale air attack on the mainland of Japan, of which President Roosevelt boasted in his speech on Lincoln Memorial Day this year, was to have been carried out from this group of air bases in southeastern China. Preparations had been steadily going on for the realization of this scheme when the important point of Hengyang was taken by the Japanese Army. Moreover, the United States has been utilizing the Chungking forces to make preparations for a general continental offensive in concert with the Nimitz offensive. All these plans were completely frustrated as the Japanese Forces drove a wedge at this vital point. It is only too natural that the enemies are greatly anguished over the seizure of Hengyang by the Japanese Forces.

When our forces established a new position for pushing southward after capturing the city of Changsha, contrary to the expectation of the enemy, the United States frantically stressed the vital importance of Hengyang and demanded the Chungking armies to defend it at all cost. Chiang Kai-shek also sent four crack divisions of the Ninth War Zone for the defense of Hengyang and issued orders several times to defend the city to the last man and at all cost. It was at that time that a U.P. dispatch from Chungking despaired: "The fall of Hengyang will mean the throwing away of the entire length of the Canton-Hankow Railway," while an American Military expert stated that "if the Canton-Hankow Railway—should fall into Japanese hands, the conclusion of the war will be postponed by several years." These reports were intended to encourage the Chungking regime to defend Hengyang.

Was Well Defended

Under such conditions, our vanguards captured the new airfield of Hengyang on June 26, and, in the first part of July, encircled the city across the Siang River. Dismayed by the sudden progress of events the enemy mobilized the entire four divisions and other forces within the city to defend it and set up tochkas in almost every important house in order to offer resistance against our forces. On the other hand, the United States air forces frenziedly cooperated, supplying weapons and provisions from air in order to strengthen the fighting power of the defending Chungking army.

Against such strong defenses, a part of our forces maintained the encirclement of the city, while others made a southward sweep and captured the town of Leiyang in order to check Chungking reinforcements from the south. In the meanwhile, Chiang Kai-shek sent the main body of the forces in the Ninth War Zone from the eastern and northern directions, and large units of the forces of the Sixth War Zone were also sent to the city from the northwest and west, so that a vast army was assembled around the fortress of Hengyang. This offered a great opportunity for our forces to deal crushing blows to the enemy here and there.

Following these defeats dealt the enemy forces, our army began its general attack from all directions on August 4 and in three and half days the city finally capitulated. On July 27, General Chiang Kai-shek sent words of praise to the defending Chungking forces for their gallantry and tenacity, expressing his utmost reliance on their fidelity and bravery but the Chungking forces betrayed their weakness by surrendering unconditionally to the Japanese Army.

The despair of the Chungking regime over the fall of Hengyang has been shown in the form of discontent over the United States air force accusing it as being undependable, while the United States is angry over the impotency of the Chungking troops. Thus, internal dissension has broken out within the U.S.-Chungking camp. Nor can we overlook the extent to which the Nimitz offensive will be upset as a result of the fall of Hengyang. It may be said that the outcome of the War of Greater East Asia will be decided not so much by naval engagements which are more impressive as by the progress of the continental land warfare.

TO WANG LUN
By LI PO
(Translated by S. Obata)

I was about to sail away in a junk,
When suddenly I heard
The sound of stamping and singing on the bank—
It was you and your friends come to bid me farewell.
The Peach Flower Lake is a thousand fathoms deep,
But it cannot compare, O Wang Lun
With the depth of your love for me.

TOUR OF MANCHOUKUO IMPRESSES AQUINO

Deeds, Not Words, Bespeak Japan's Promise of Freedom

By YASUTAKA OHIRA

In contrast to Japan's sacred fight for the freedom of the peoples of East Asia from the encroachments and exploitation of the Anglo-Americans, the Americans speak of equality, righteousness and humanity with no intentions to carry such high-sounding principles into effect except at such times as it benefits their own designs. An illustration of this fact may be observed in the American policy toward the Philippines. Thinking only of her own ends, the United States discouraged the growth of native industries, thereby preventing self-sufficiency and economic independence of the Islands. Oil, found only 300 meters beneath the earth's surface in many sections, was not touched because the Americans wished to sell their own products there.

In the Philippines are large mineral deposits such as copper, but the mining industry was never developed to any great extent. Even the automobile repair factories were not well-equipped, and accessories were of necessity imported from America. Airplanes, munition factories, and other heavy industries were out of the question.

Although there are capabilities of producing enough rice to export to other areas, methods used hitherto were so poor and careless that only half of the amount possible was actually harvested. According to experts, four times the present amount should be available, and there should never be a shortage of rice.

Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Philippines Congress, who knows well the deceptive American practices, spoke as follows at a reception given in his honor while on tour of Manchoukuo: "I have not prepared a speech for this gathering. It is because everything I have seen or heard on this trip through Manchoukuo has astounded me so much that I have no words left to express myself." He and his party had been awakened to the realization of what had really taken place in the short space of 12 years since the nation was founded. For Japan, the growth of Manchoukuo has been the natural sequence of her policy of fostering neighborliness among nations, but to Mr. Aquino it is nothing short of a miracle.

No Conditions Provided

Although promising independence to the Philippines for a number of years, the United States did not take steps to provide sufficient armaments or encourage the development of industrial enterprises, the two conditions which are fundamentally essential for the attainment of that independence. In regard to Manchoukuo, she tried all in her power to alienate the nation from Japan. However, though yet a new state, Manchoukuo was sufficiently armed to protect herself. All the higher officers in the Army are Manchoukuans, who are all well trained and cooperate wholeheartedly with the Japanese forces in defensive activities. In regard to the food supply, self-sufficiency has been attained. Her electrical power plants abundantly supply the heavy industries. All these enterprises are carried on by the people of Manchoukuo themselves. To one accustomed to the colonial policies of the United States, such sights must have been sources of wonder. Now the Philippine people themselves are coming to realize that nothing fundamental had been provided to assure true independence of their country.

The true meaning of the Manchoukuo-Japan unity lies in the fact that through the rapid development of the new state has been manifested, by deeds which speak louder than words, the true principles of the Japanese nation, the construction of a Greater East Asia for the benefit of the peoples of Asia. Mr. Aquino declared that he had come into contact for the first time with the essence of Japan's aims after visiting Manchoukuo. But these are not Mr. Aquino's words alone. These are the words of the people of East Asia. The present war is being fought to determine whether Asia will become the most peaceful region in the world or whether its people will remain forever slaves under the Anglo-American domination.

SONGS FROM PRISON
By MAHATMA GANDHI

Remember always thy god:
Surrender thy thoughts of self:
Think of the source from which
thou art come:

Not thine own is thy body.
For, try as thou wilt, thou canst
not keep it for long:

Fling away thy longing for riches,
This above all is a stumbling-
block set in thy way:

Lo, very nigh to thee here is thy
Lord,
And thou dost not know him:

Awake, awake,
Thou that sleepest:
Awake, and desire, thy foe shall
fall from thee.